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FLESHNER & KIM, LLP P.O. BOX 221200 CHANTILLY, VA 20153			BASEHOAR, ADAM L	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2178	

DATE MAILED: 06/05/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/036,378

Applicant(s)

JUNG, JAE HO

Examiner

Adam L. Basehoar

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 March 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-38 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 and 23-38 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: The Amendment filed 03/07/06 to the original Application filed on 01/07/02 which claims Foreign priority to The Republic of Korea application 01-01000 filed on 01/08/2001.
2. Claim 22 has been cancelled as necessitated by Amendment.
3. Claims 37 and 38 have been added as necessitated by Amendment.
4. Claims 1-21 and 23-36 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Flanagan et al (US-6,272,545 08/07/01) in view of Pendleton (US-2004/0139076 07/15/04).
5. Claims 1-21 and 23-38 are pending in this case. Claims 1, 13, 18, 25, 33, and 36 are independent claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 1-21 and 23-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Flanagan et al (US-6,272,545 08/07/01) in view of Pendleton (US-2004/0139076 07/15/04).

-In regard to independent claims 1, 18, 33, and 36, Flanagan teaches a method or storing data in a personal information terminal, comprising:

composing data in a first APP (column 13, lines 25-32) of a plurality of APPs (column 13, lines 25-32) embedded in the personal information terminal (column 13, line 21: "PIM 5A"), the data being in a first format (column 13, lines 25-32: "A predefined set of properties is supported for each object type"),

wherein each of the plurality of application programs were selectively operated in the personal information terminal (column 2, lines 62-65; column 11, lines 57-66; column 13, lines 25-32),

wherein the first application program was a document editing program ("electronic email messages" or "communications" or "word processing") and the second APP was one of a calendar application ("appointments" or "scheduling") or "tasks" application (column 1, lines 36-38; column 11, lines 57-66; column 13, lines 25-32);

wherein contents of the first data format entered in the first application program in the PDA are stored as re-formatted data of the second data format in the second database in the PDA to match the second database to the first database while the first application program was executed (column 12, lines 19-25 & 38-40; column 11, lines 4-28: i.e. Flanagan teaches automatically updating data between two different databases when the two databases are connected as well as teaches always maintaining a connection between the two different databases);

Flanagan does not teach converting a format of the composed data from the first format to a second format suitable for a selected second application program; and storing the format-converted data in a database associated with the second APP. Flanagan also does not teach wherein the first application program, the conversion program, and the second application

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program are compiled and operate on the same computer. Pendleton teaches first application program, the conversion program, and the second application program are compiled and operate on the same computer (Page 1: Paragraph 6). Pendleton also teaches converting a format of the composed data from the first format to a second different format suitable for a second application program (Page 1: Paragraphs 01, 06, 10; Page 2: Paragraphs 26-28); and storing the format-converted data in a database associated with the second APP (Page 1: Paragraphs 06 and 10; Page 2: Paragraphs 26-28). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention for the PIM of Flanagin to have allowed the data in a first APP to be converted and stored as data in a second APP, because Pendleton teaches that doing so would reduce the unnecessary redundant entry of the data in the first APP database into the second APP database (Page 1: Paragraph 07).

-In regard to dependent claims 2-3, 15-16, and 20 Flanagin teaches wherein the data format (column 13, lines 25-32: "each object type") of each APP program (column 13, lines 25-32: "appointments", "tasks", email, etc.) was different from a data format of the other APPs (column 13, lines 25-32: "predefined set of properties is supported for each object type" and "distinct") and wherein each APP had an associated database to store data composed in the corresponding APP (column 13, lines 25-32: "distinct database"). Flanagin does not specifically teach utilizing a delimiter between portions of data in the data block indicate a new field. The Examiner notes that it was notoriously well known in the database art at the time of the invention for delimiters (i.e. characters or strings of data) to be used in databases, for the benefit of separating, or marking the start and end of items of data in a record (Note: Pendleton Reference).

-In regard to dependent claims 4, 17, 23, 27, and 34 Flanagan teaches wherein the PIM had a plurality of application programs (column 13, lines 25-32) wherein the first APP was a document editing program (“electronic email messages”) and the second APP was one of a calendar application (“appointments”) or “tasks” application, and wherein the first and second databases are matched without data entry into the second application program (Flanagan: column 12, lines 22-25 & 38-40; column 11, lines 4-28: i.e. via the synchronization manager)(Pendleton: Page 1: Paragraph 10; Page 2: Paragraphs 26-28).

-In regard to dependent claim 5, Flanagan teaches composing data in the first APP (column 13, lines 25-32).

Flanagan does not teach selecting a second APP in which to store the composed data. Pendleton teaches converting a format of the composed data from the first format to a second format suitable for a selected second application program (Page 1: Paragraphs 01, 06, 10); and storing the format-converted data in a database associated with the second APP (Page 1: Paragraphs 06 and 10). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention for the PIM of Flanagan to have allowed the data in a first APP to be converted and stored as data in a selected second APP, because Pendleton teaches that doing so would reduce the unnecessary redundant entry of the data in the first APP database into the second APP database (Page 1: Paragraph 07).

-In regard to dependent claims 6, 19, 21, and 29-30, Flanagan does not teach providing an information input window for entering format-matched data for the second APP; and assigning data entered through the information input window to a corresponding data field of the second APP. Pendleton teaches providing an information input window for entering format-matched data for the second APP; and assigning data entered through the information input window to a corresponding data field of the second APP (Page 1: Paragraph 06). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention for the PIM of Flanagan to have provided an information input window for entering format-matched data for the second APP; and assigning data entered through the information input window to a corresponding data field of the second APP, because Pendleton teaches that doing so the data conforms to the properties of the second APP and allowing the second APP to process the data (Page 1, Paragraphs 06 and 10).

-In regard to dependent claims 7 and 24, Flanagan teaches composing data in the first APP (column 13, lines 25-32).

Flanagan does not teach selecting a data block in the composed data and choosing the second APP in which to store the data of the selected block. Pendleton teaches selecting a data block in the composed data (Page 1: Paragraphs 06-07 and 10: i.e. by manually entered patient data or by automatically selected patient records) and choosing the second APP (Page 1: Paragraphs 06-07 and 10: i.e. which insurer database) in which to store the data of the selected block. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention for the PIM of Flanagan to have allowed the data in a first APP to be converted and stored as data in a second APP, because Pendleton teaches that doing so would reduce the unnecessary

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redundant entry of the data in the first APP database into the second APP database (Page 1: Paragraph 07)

-In regard to dependent claim 8, Flanagan does not teach wherein a written order of words or phrases constituting the data in the data block was matched with a data field order of the database associated with the second APP. Pendleton teaches wherein a written order of words or phrases constituting the data in the data block was matched with a data field order of the database associated with the second APP (Page 1: Paragraph 10; Page 2: Paragraphs 26-28). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention for the PIM of Flanagan to have matched data within the composed data block with corresponding fields of the database of the second APP, because Pendleton teaches that by matching the data, the appropriate data of the composed data was placed in the correct fields of the database of the second application program (Page 1: Paragraph 10; Page 2: Paragraphs 26-28).

-In regard to dependent claim 9, Flanagan teaches database objects containing records of data for distinct APPs (column 13, lines 25-32). Flanagan does not specifically teach wherein delimiter between portions of data in the data block indicate a new field. The Examiner notes that it was notoriously well known in the database art at the time of the invention for delimiters (i.e. characters or strings of data) to be used in databases, for the benefit of separating, or marking the start and end of items of data in a record.

-In regard to dependent claim 10, Flanagin does not teach wherein a beginning of the data block includes an identifier code to identify the second APP in which to store the data.

Pendleton teaches wherein a beginning of the data block includes an identifier code to identify the second APP in which to store the data (Page 2: Paragraphs 26-28). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention for the PIM of Flanagin to have included an identifier code of the second APP, because Pendleton teaches without the identification code, there would be no way to determine what the destination of the data and how the data would need to be converted (Page 2: Paragraphs 26-28).

-In regard to dependent claim 11, Flanagin does not teach wherein the composed data comprises a specific data item to indicate the second APP to which composed data is to be stored, and wherein converting the format of the composed data converts the format of the composed data to the format specific in the second APP, based on the specific data item in the composed data. Pendleton teaches wherein the composed data comprises a specific data item to indicate the second APP to which composed data is to be stored, and wherein converting the format of the composed data converts the format of the composed data to the format specific in the second APP, based on the specific data item in the composed data (Page 1: Paragraph 10; Page 2: Paragraphs 26-28). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention for the PIM of Flanagin to have included an identifier code of the second APP, because Pendleton teaches without the identification code, there would be no way to determine the destination of the data and how the data would need to be converted (Page 2: Paragraphs 26-28).

-In regard to dependent claim 12, Flanagan does not teach wherein the specific data item was initially fixed according to a prescribed rule, and wherein the specific data item was changeable by a user. Pendleton teaches wherein the specific data item was initially fixed according to a prescribed rule (Page 1: Paragraphs 06-07; Page 2: Paragraph 26), and wherein the specific data item was changeable by a user (Page 1: Paragraphs 06-07; Page 2: Paragraph 26: i.e. user can select which insurer (APP) to send the composed data to). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention for the PIM of Flanagan to have included a user changeable identifier code of a second APP, because Pendleton teaches a changeable code allows the user to identify a plurality of different insurers (APPs) to send the composed data to (Page 1: Paragraphs 06-07; Page 2: Paragraphs 26-28).

-In regard to independent claim 13, Flanagan teaches composing data in a first one of a plurality of application programs (column 13, lines 25-32), wherein each of the plurality of application programs was selectively operated in the personal information terminal (column 2, lines 62-65; column 11, lines 57-66; column 13, lines 25-32).

Flanagan does not teach having a prescribed identifier code being indicative of a second one of the plurality of application programs into which the composed data is to be stored; selecting the second APP based on the ID code using a table to match prescribed ID codes; converting a first format to a second format; and storing the data in a database associated with the second APP. Pendleton teaches having a prescribed identifier code being indicative of a second one of the plurality of application programs into which the composed data is to be stored

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(Page 1: Paragraph 10; Page 2: Paragraphs 26-27); selecting the second APP based on the ID code using a table to match prescribed ID codes (Page 2: Paragraphs 26-27: “conversion matrix”); converting a first format to a second format (Page 1: Paragraphs 01, 06, 10; Page 2: Paragraphs 26-28); and storing the data in a database associated with the second APP (Page 1: Paragraphs 01, 06, 10; Page 2: Paragraphs 26-28). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention for the PIM of Flanagan to have allowed the data in a first APP to be converted and stored as data in a second APP, because Pendleton teaches that doing so would reduce the unnecessary redundant entry of the data in the first APP database into the second APP database (Page 1: Paragraph 07).

-In regard to dependent claim 14, Pendleton teaches wherein the prescribed identifier code specifies a data section including a part of the composed data (Page 1: Paragraphs 01, 06, 10; Page 2: Paragraphs 26-28), and wherein converting the format of the composed data converts the data in the specified data section to the second format (Page 1: Paragraphs 01, 06, 10; Page 2: Paragraphs 26-28). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention for the PIM of Flanagan to have allowed the data in a first APP to be converted and stored as data in a second APP, because Pendleton teaches that doing so would reduce the unnecessary redundant entry of the data in the first APP database into the second APP database (Page 1: Paragraph 07).

-In regard to independent claim 25, Flanagan teaches a method of storing data in a personal information terminal, comprising:

an input/output interface (Fig. 3) configured to receive commands and display information (column 6, lines 25-45);

a central processing unit configured to receive and process commands entered into the data (column 6, lines 25-45: "PDA");

a memory configured to accommodate a plurality of databases (column 13, lines 25-32: "different databases") associated with a plurality of application programs (column 13, lines 25-32: "appointments", "tasks", etc), wherein a first APP stored on the PIM is configured to receive and store data in a first database using a first format and a second APP on the PDA configured to receive and store data in a second database using a second format (column 13, lines 25-32: "A predefined set of properties is supported for each object type");

Flanagan does not teach a conversion program to receive data in a first format, reformat the received data to the second format, and store the reformatted data in a second database. Flanagan also does not teach wherein the first application program, the conversion program, and the second application program are compiled and operate on the same computer. Pendleton teaches first application program, the conversion program, and the second application program are compiled and operate on the same computer (Page 1: Paragraph 6). Pendleton teaches converting a format of the composed data from the first format to a second format suitable for a second application program (Page 1: Paragraphs 01, 06, 10; Page 2: Paragraphs 26-28); and storing the format-converted data in a database associated with the second APP (Page 1: Paragraphs 06 and 10; Page 2: Paragraphs 26-28). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention for the PIM of Flanagan to have allowed the data in a first APP to be converted and stored as data in a second APP, because Pendleton teaches that

doing so would reduce the unnecessary redundant entry of the data in the first APP database into the second APP database (Page 1: Paragraph 07).

-In regard to dependent claim 26, Flanagan teaches wherein contents of the first data format entered in the first application program in the PDA are stored as re-formatted data of the second data format in the second database in the PDA to match the second database to the first database while the first application program was executed (column 12, lines 22-25 & 38-40; column 11, lines 4-28: i.e. Flanagan teaches automatically updating data between two different databases when the two databases are connected as well as teaches always maintaining a connection between the two different databases).

-In regard to dependent claims 28 and 35, Flanagan does not teach wherein the conversion program performs one of a manual and automatic conversion of data. Pendleton teaches both a manual (Page 1: Paragraphs 06-07) and an automatic (Page 1: Paragraph 10; Page 2: Paragraphs 26-28). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art for Flanagan to have utilized a manual or automatic conversion program, because Pendleton teaches that both methods provide a user-intuitive method for converting and storing data into a different format (Page 1: Paragraphs 06-07; Page 2: Paragraphs 26-28).

-In regard to dependent claims 31 and 32, Flanagan teaches wherein the input/output interface comprises a touch screen (column 6, lines 25-45)(Fig. 3). Flanagan does not teach automatic conversion of data by determining an application program into which the data was to

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be stored and determining the individual data fields within the data, wherein prescribed portions of the data to be converted contain identification markers to indicate the APP into which the data was to be stored and wherein delimiters in the data indicate a beginning of at least one data field. Pendleton teaches automatic conversion of data by determining an application program into which the data was to be stored and determining the individual data fields within the data, wherein prescribed portions of the data to be converted contain identification markers to indicate the APP into which the data was to be stored and wherein delimiters in the data indicate a beginning of at least one data field (Page 1: Paragraph 10; Page 2: Paragraphs 26-28). Wherein Flanagan does not specifically teach delimiters between portions of data in the data block to indicate a new field, the Examiner notes that it was notoriously well known in the database art at the time of the invention for delimiters (i.e. characters or strings of data) to be used in databases, for the benefit of separating, or marking the start and end of items of data in a record.

-In regard to dependent claim 37, Flanagan teaches wherein each of the first and second application programs are operated in the personal information terminal (Fig. 1: 5A, 5B, 5C) to respectively display data stored in the first and second application programs (column 11, lines 57-66; column 13, lines 27-32).

-In regard to dependent claim 38, Flanagan teaches wherein operating the first application program using a first procedure to enter data in the first application program (column 11, lines 57-66; column 13, lines 25-32) and operating the first application program using a second

procedure to enter data in the first application and the second application program database (column 12, lines 19-25 & 38-40; column 11, lines 4-28).

Response to Arguments

8. Applicant's arguments filed 03/07/06 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

-In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Flanagan reference teaches a personal information terminal which contains a plurality of distinct databases which are associated with a plurality of corresponding application programs. The Flanagan reference however fails to teach converting a format of the composed data from the first format to a second format suitable for a selected second application program; and storing the format-converted data in a database associated with the second application program. The Pendleton reference has been relied upon to teach converting a format of composed data from a first format to a second different format suitable for a second application program (Page 1: Paragraphs 01, 06, 10; Page 2: Paragraphs 26-28); and storing the format-converted data in a database associated with the second application program (Page 1: Paragraphs 06 and 10; Page 2: Paragraphs 26-28). Pendleton also teaches that doing so would provide the

benefit of reducing the unnecessary redundant entry of the data in the first APP database into the second APP database (Page 1: Paragraph 07). In addition, the Examiner notes that the computing environment of the Flanagin is not limited solely to hand held mobile devices but could incorporate computer systems of varying types and configurations (column 4, lines 50-61).

-In regard to independent claim 1, Applicant argues that neither Flanagin nor Pendleton, either individually or in combination teach or suggest storing data in a personal information terminal, including composing data in a first application program of a plurality of application programs, the data being in a first format, converting a format of the composed data from the first format to a second format suitable for a second application program, and storing the format-converted data into a database associated with the second application program, wherein each of the plurality of application programs was selectively operated in the personal information terminal. The Examiner respectfully disagrees with the Applicant and points to the above rejection of claim 1 which is believed to teach all of said claimed features.

-In regard to dependent claims 9, 31, and 32, Applicant argues that utilizing delimiters between portions of data in a data block to indicate a new data field was not notoriously well known in the art. As per Applicant's request the Examiner has included a plurality of dictionary definitions as evidence that delimiters were notoriously well known to be utilized indicate the start or end of items of data in databases (Please Reference Google and FOLDOC definitions of "delimiter" as well as database fields as shown in the Pendleton reference (Page 2: Paragraph 24)(Fig. 2)).

Conclusion

9. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

10. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

US-6,295,541 09-2001 Bodnar et al.

FOLDOC, "delimiter", pp. 1, <http://foldoc.org/foldoc.cgi?query=delimiter>

Google Search Result, "define: delimiter", pp. 1-2,
<http://www.google.com/search?hl=en&q=define%3A+delimiter>

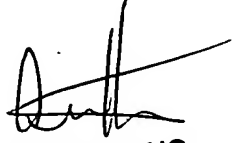
11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Adam L. Basehoar whose telephone number is (571)-272-4121. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F: 7:00am - 4:00pm.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Steve Hong can be reached on (571) 272-4124. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

ALB



STEPHEN HONG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER